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**ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION  
THIS DAY.**

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**TRACTS OF SALES BY AUCTION  
THIS DAY.**

**PAUL,**—At 11 and 19, Home, cor., at 5, Paul, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 8

**Special Advertisements.**

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE**  
**INSURANCE CO.**  
Incorporated under the  
Acts of Parliament.  
All Classes of Fire Insurance Guaranteed. Fluvial,  
Dwellings, &c. at per centum rates.  
Agents, 80, Market Street, Sydney.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE**  
**INSURANCE CO.**  
Extract from Balance-sheet for 1901:

No Premiums, Fire Revenue .....	£1,441,901 6
Less—Rent, Fire Branch .....	87,132 0
Profit Reserve, Life and Annuity .....	1,000,000 0
Fire Revenue .....	\$52,600 0
Life and Annuity Policy .....	\$17,137 19
Life and Annuity Policy .....	\$17,137 19
Total Funds .....	£1,000,000 0

Agents, 80, Market Street, Sydney.

**EUGENE CLICQUOT'S CRAMPANGE**  
Regular shipments of this well-known brand are now being made and can be obtained wholesale from the Agents.

**JULES RENARD and Co.**  
80, Kent-street.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

Attention is respectfully directed to the following:

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be accompanied by the name and address of the person, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected manuscripts.

All communications intended for the news or correspondence column, should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

All letters and communications on business should be addressed to our PROPRIETORS.

Advertisements should reach this office not later than noon, and should be paid for in advance, unless under what heading they are intended to appear.

While every care is exercised to secure the insertion of advertisements, the PROPRIETORS and their correspondents do not accept any responsibility in reference thereto, and they reserve to themselves the right of withholding from publication any advertisement which may prove to be objectionable, although they have been received in the ordinary course of business.

**The Sydney Morning Herald.**

**FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1892.**

LOAN ARMOUR met with a fatal accident on Mr.

and Central mines. The collapse is very complete, the area affected consisting of about 800 ft on each side of the boundary and extending from the 3500 ft. up to the 2000 ft. level.

At a meeting of the Opposition held yesterday it was decided to conduct a campaign in the second week of July.

YESTERDAY the Customs records amounted to £160,870, which includes the 10 per cent. ad valorem duty contributed £31, and the 10 per cent. ad

We published the other day the names of the members of the Royal Commission appointed to consider and report upon the condition and organisation of the defence forces. The major members were C. B. G. O. Commandant of the Victorian forces, the president, and the other Commissioners are Messrs. W. P. Manning (Mayor of Sydney), M. C. Cowlishaw, I. Morison and A. W. Meeks. The competence of the members of the Commission is not challenged, although it seems possible that, as he is a busy man, having important duties to perform in another colony, some inconvenience may arise in connection with his frequent attendance in Sydney.

The performance of the difficult work before them when the Commission is considered before the appointment was made. As to the other gentlemen, it is to be supposed that the Government had some special knowledge of their qualifications for the performance of the difficult work before them when the Commission was made. The matter for inquiry is not new one, nor is the process of inquiry about to be initiated for the first time. The fact is that we are surfeited with reports of our defence, and we have a question of our defences. The subject of literature of its own, and the printer's bill is one of the minor items that have helped to make up that deficit of which we have been hearing at intervals for so many years. It is not a question of the matter of advice to the Government on defence matters has come from more or less military men. We have always been read-

the basis of land grants. Not that Queenland Fremont is content to announce his conversions without seeking round off their salient angles by certain qualifications. But in the end he admits that his former principles and the new ones are equally untenable. And, this being conceded, we need not stop to discuss whether it is the principle or the facts that prove to be in the wrong. It is sufficient to know that it is the facts that will prevail. This is very distinctly the case. The bill is the law, and the bill to provide for the construction of railways by the land-grant system. If the main argument for its adoption is that "they had either this or nothing." It is impossible for us to go further. The land-grant railways by the land-grant system. They had to choose between construction by the land-grant system, or by private enterprise, fostered by land-grants. They chose the former. We cannot see any alternative between the stopping construction altogether. All this is highly instructive as showing the limited range of efficacy allowed to principle and theory in the sphere of working out the details of a practical system. We view more strongly than Sir S. Garnett, and few are more fully equipped for stating and enforcing them. But he hears us so tell us, to be bound to the overwhelming force of precedent, and to confess in regard to his two most important measures, that he does not recommend them because he likes them, or because he is in agreement with their principles, but simply because he has no alternative. We do not wish now to attempt to define the limits within which opportunism of this kind is defensible. But in these days of scientific theorizing and confidence, laying out the limits of principle is an attractive and in this case one of the noblest and strongest

The proceedings in Equity in the case of the Australian Mutual Investment Building Company are interesting, and will apply the provisions of the Act of 1908 to the operations of companies which have brought themselves within its effect. What the remarks of the learned Judge in his judgment of the case will interpret the Act in a free and elastic manner, so as to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary working of the companies which are carrying on business on this basis, and arrangements to improve the poorer, the Court generally contented itself with a supervision of evenness and with a readiness to entertain an application or report which may be made to it. In this case the Court was asked by two dissenting shareholders to inquire into certain terms or safeguards, some of which were of a rigid character. Thus, the demand was made that the Court should order that dividends should be paid upon company property, and not upon the whole of the deposits, or until the sanction of the Court was obtained. The Judge declined to lay down so hard and fast a rule. Prosperity might return and the company might be able to pay dividends without objection. He declined the responsibility of examining accounts to say if a dividend was allowable. In regard to the demand that transfers of shares should be allowed, he said that it would be impossible to enforce such a rule. Doubtless the directors of such companies will of their own and the general interest exercise a close supervision over such transfers, and should any doubt be raised, they will refer the question at once to a shareholder made to the Court. The proposal to allow

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the matter. Mr. Fryer went on to say that if the Government were passed the bill, it would mean that 20,000 of the 25,000 American-born residents of New York and Kentucky, who the Government would be required to accept, would be American-born. He followed upon the question whether the City of New York would be required to accept the 20,000 by reading the Subtitle Act. Mr. Van A. answered that the bill applied only to American-born cities. The bill would not apply to New York or Kentucky. He then read the leading English language shipping reform bill, which would require the Government to accept 20,000 of the 25,000 American-born residents of New York and Kentucky, who the Government would be required to accept. He then read the leading English language shipping reform bill, which would require the Government to accept 20,000 of the 25,000 American-born residents of New York and Kentucky, who the Government would be required to accept. He then read the leading English language shipping reform bill, which would require the Government to accept 20,000 of the 25,000 American-born residents of New York and Kentucky, who the Government would be required to accept.

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Edward's Bibbicks station, near Bontala, yesterday, by the discharge of a gun which he was using to shoot at a flock of wild geese. He was the eldest son of the Marquis of Lothian, was a member of the A.D.C. to Lord Jersey, and was 25 years of age.

On Wednesday Mr. Dibbitt Sir John Lubbock and a number of London financiers were present, with whom he had a long discussion upon the position of the colonies.

His last special stress upon the soundness of the Empire's financial position, and was gratified to find the opinion generally entertained that the present depression was only temporary.

Mr. DUBBITT is preparing for the establishment of a small arms ammunition factory in Sydney, but is at present making any definite arrangement he will consult with his colleagues upon his return.

The North Queensland Mortgage and Investment Company has declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

A BARROW which was being built over the Licking River, in Kentucky, has collapsed. The workmen were precipitated into the river, and 40 of them were killed.

STARKING before the London and Union Conservative Association, Mr. Balfour indicated the necessity of the Unionist programme. He favoured the extension of local government to public works, the extension of the franchise to the working class, and the extension of public works, and would support in Great England a modification of the poor law.

Mr. BALFOUR supported the principle of one man one vote, provided that the votes be made of equal value.

The London policy have evidence of many cases of poisoning to be brought against Neill, the American, who has been charged with attempted blackmail in London, and the present only four charges will be proceeded with.

to capture for the purpose any wandering Imperial officer of standing who has come to the attention of the Government, and to the Royal Commission of 1881, which dealt with the report of a Military Defence inquiry commission that sat in the same year, and to the Royal Commission of 1888, we have had the subject treated elaborately and in detail by the Government, and by Major-General EDWARDS, who studied it from the federal as well as the provincial point of view, in 1889; and this is not an exhaustive record of what has been done in the matter. There could be no doubt that the Government have taken measures in the past have been somewhat embarrassed by the mass of material thus set before them. Possibly it is now considered that the problem will be solved in a simpler and more comprehensive manner by a commission composed almost wholly of civilians. It is to be observed that the task before the commission is comprehensive, and some of the questions to be answered are of a very technical character; and it is not to be expected that the Government will be able to answer the matter that has been so recently traversed before. Thus, after looking into the state of the forces, the commission will have to "sanction" an inquiry into their organisation and efficiency, to take steps to strengthen the military service, to see that the maintenance of an efficient and economical military service; and generally to report as to what should be done with the forces in respect to numbers, discipline, and general organisation, as a strict regard to the interests of the nation, and of the commerce and economy.

statesmen in Australia confessing that his practical policy is not a result of what he thinks best as a matter of principle, but of the necessities of the Empire, and of the exigencies of the situation. Before, however, unreservedly accepting the teaching which has been so effectively put forward by Sir S. GRANTZIN, we should like to ask how far what is presented as the lesson of colonial history is not rather a truism. It is by no means improbable that it is more than one of the colonists will be considering the subject of the construction of railways by the land-grant system. Indeed it is not impossible that some of the colonies will be asked to defend it as a principle. It is not, however, land it may be defended, not on the ground of principle, but as the result of the compulsion of events. It would be such cases be of little use presenting arguments against what would be cited as past precedent. It is, however, possible to say that even if the principle is not sound, that event be certain considerations which it would be well to bear in mind. Amongst these we may cite the following. If, what we do not for a moment believe, it proved to be the case that the principle is sound, and that the borrowing of the colonies for purposes of railway construction, the adoption of the land-grant scheme is not the substitution of an alternative method of raising the same amount of capital, but a prohibition, and it would have to be secondly, if the attempt proved successful. After all, the railway would be built by English capital, the necessary advance would have to come from the pocket of the

of the formation of a kind of vigilance committee, with right of access to the books of the company, was not allowed, and the suggestion was made and accepted that an independent investigation should be made every six months, and its report reported to the depositors. Lastly, the Court, as we have said, concurred in the request of the depositors to be allowed to apply to the Court whenever necessary. The effect of the decision is to allow companies to work on unfettered terms with the depositors, and with the depositors having concurred in and requested the Court to do so, it is hard to see how the Court could have failed to secure to the depositors the right to invoke the attention of the Court any time when its supervision may appear to be necessary. The effect of this judgment will be received as in harmony with the general sense of the law, and will give effect to the purposes of the measure.

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**Special Advertisements.**

**THE ILLUSTRATIONS IN THIS WEEK'S**

**SYDNEY MAIL**

**(JUNE 10)**

comprise, amongst others, the following:—

**SKETCHES AT BOURKE** (a series of excellent views of some of the most important portions of this important Australian township).

**THE UNEMPLOYED** : Sketches by the Mail's own Artist at the Exhibition Building.

**PORTRAIT of Mr. DAVID POWELL**, the new Governor of the Bank of England.

**THE NEW CENTRAL POLICE COURT BUILDINGS FOR SYDNEY.**

**BY THE LAKE** (from a painting by F. B. Koch), a most beautiful picture, the engraving being of the most exquisite character.

**PORTRAIT of the MAYOR of GLASGOW.**

**PORTRAIT of the ENGLISH CHAMPION BLOOD STALLION EGLAMORE.**

**PORTRAIT of a GABEGAST MEXINO RAM.**

**AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS.**

**THE SYDNEY MAIL, THE LARGEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN AUSTRALASIA.**

**PRICE SIXPENCE.**

On Wednesday a London bank messenger was seen at 10 o'clock of yesterday morning waiting along the street. It was Mr. N. C. BRANDON, Agent-General for Tasmania, will attend the railway conference to be held at St. Petersburg.

By a compromise with Mr. Sexton, the Irish Land Commission Bill has passed through committees of the House of Commons.

The remainder of the Egyptian officers of the General Gordon and Baker Pasha, numbering 20, have arrived in Egypt. They sailed last 10000, and were met by the newly joined Captain Lugard's forces in Uganda.

In the Divorce Court yesterday, the decree was granted for the dissolution of the marriage of James and Mary Tyson. They were married in 1868. It was stated that Mr. Tyson had made a settlement upon the respondent.

Taxpayers supply of American wheat is estimated at 100,000 bushels.

During his examination in the Bankruptcy Court yesterday, James Mc'Mahon said that his bankruptcy was caused by the dullness of theatrical business. Last year he and his partner, Mr. Sullivan, had a gross income of £2000 on "Evangeline" and "The Corsair," and £1500 on John L. Sullivan.

A music sale is being made at the new series of the "Illustrated Musical Companion," the best classes of operators have an upward tendency.

In the Albany District Court yesterday, Mary Hobson recovered a verdict against Alexander Thompson for £200 for breach of promise of marriage.

The R.M.S. Oceana arrived at Albany from Colombo yesterday afternoon.

In No. 2 Jury Court yesterday, the suit brought by Thomas Richardson, a temperance advocate, against the defendant, who was a beer mover £2000, on a charge of defamation of character, was concluded, the jury returning a verdict for the defendant.

It is to be hoped that the Commission, after bringing to bear upon their many difficult, and, in some cases delicate, questions involved in the course of their work, the best of their powers and unbiased intelligence of men familiar with the knots and niceties met with in the conduct of commercial affairs, will be able to submit a report upon which the Government, in its turn, will submit a decision. It is to be hoped that the delay may fairly be admitted that, while the House, in a sudden access of economical enthusiasm, struck £50,000 off the military estimates, the Government had neither the time nor opportunity for distributing the necessary orders to the various departments to meet the requirements of equity, and to prevent anything that would be likely to prejudice the efficiency of the service. But the situation is different now, and when the military estimates are submitted, the Government will be right to expect that the whole organisation and arrangements of the defence service have been thoroughly overhauled and amended, without respect to persons, so as to establish confidence in the accuracy of the figures, and without increasing the aggregate expenditure. The business of the Royal Commission is to prepare the way for this, and, by careful inquiry and judicious recommendation, to lighten the work of the Government. The delay in the appointment of a Royal Commission has had the effect of postponing action, and supplying the Government on the day with an excuse for the neglect of

on an assigned portion of the land of the colony, and the interest payable would have to be remitted to the English investor just as at present. It is much to ask us to suppose that if the English Government were to do this, they would be security and to refuse any additional land he would abandon his suspicions and unless his purse-strings directed, he saw a borrowing or the raising company take the place of the Government. This innocent belief is something analogous to the confidence trust which some of our Treasury lately appeared to show, till otherwise informed, that though England would advance no more money, she would be willing to let the Government sum of money on Treasury bills. If we are told that the gift of the land would be the inducement to the English lender, we must remember that any English capitalist would desire to invest in Australian lands there are a dozen Treasurers and half a dozen Land Ministers ready to accord prompt attention to any offers they may make. If land is so highly valued as an asset upon which to borrow, it is probable that would present lenders be likely to say to the proposal of a colony to hand over vast portions of its assets to a borrowing syndicate? It would be we also to tell us what grounds there are for supposing that a colony would have means of settling population on land other and more effective than those at the command of the Government.

ramparts through which the assailing hordes had finally swarmed to indiscriminate massacre and extinction of their oppressors. Evidence of the cause that induced the Arabians to invade the country was also afforded—gold-melting furnaces, cement, crucibles of clay, ingot moulds and heaps of refuse quartz, handmills for crushing and deep excavations—the marks of a conquering race holding their own against the natives, and sparing their lives. All the implements found tend to show that slave labour must have been employed, which would naturally end in the revolt of the subversive race. The conjectural evidence of the Arabian conquest of the country is confirmed, as it is to be found in the round sloping towers of solid construction, built after the fashion of the ancient Arabians, who combined their temples and fortifications in one. Before the Mohammedan period the Arabs, according to ancient history, worshipped a tower, and their towers, solid, and of no conceivable use for habitation, would in all probability furnish this purpose. In face of the feasible explanation of the towers, the examination, the romances, the fables of the ancient civilised nations of Africa must fade. The ruins afford evidence of having been fortified military stations, bearing traces of the form of our towers wherever they were found. Of the Arabs themselves we know that from their travels extended, both by sea and land, as far almost as it was possible to go, even to China and Borneo. It

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THE SYDNEY MAIL

FOR THE PRESENT WEEK, JUNE 14

JOURNAL OF NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE,  
SCIENCE, ART, MUSIC, AGRICULTURE, AND  
SPORT.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

ADIES WILL FIND THE SYDNEY MAIL  
THE VERY BEST JOURNAL IN AUSTRALASIA  
FOR THEIR USE AND READING.

contains, each week, amongst other matter interesting to  
the ladies, the following :-

FULL RECORD OF THE SOCIAL EVENTS OF  
THE WEEK, WEDDINGS, &c., &c.

FASHIONS IN SYDNEY.  
A LADY'S LETTER FROM LONDON, &c.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.  
Represented by Messrs. J. & LLOYD and CO.,  
78 Queen Victoria-street,  
London, E.C. 4.

NO NEWSPAPER, PHOTODUPTS, PUBLISHERS, AND OTHERS.

The proprietors of the Sydney Mail have for disposal  
a specially cheap rate, a large number of  
ELECTROTYPES and ENGRAVINGS,  
very beautiful and of the latest designs. See, by some  
of the first artists in this world.

Also a large stock of stationery suitable for Christmas  
and New Year's cards, including  
Invitations, books, almanacs, &c.

INNEPFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE Best Tonic  
For Acidity of the Stomach

INNEPFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

See Description and full particulars on separate card.

His silver is quoted at its bid per oz.

St. Mary's Cathedral yesterday, the consecration of the Great East Window, Corpus Christi was observed.

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, John DIERON was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for the offence of receiving stolen goods.

Charles Alexander, an aboriginal, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour for the manslaughter of his wife.

The fourth annual show of the Balmain Poultry, Rabbit, and Pigeon Society was opened by the Mayor, Mr. Balmain yesterday.

To-day a public meeting of the Baldwin Engineering Commission will be held for the purpose of taking evidence regarding the proposed opening of a line on the coast of the Province of the locomotive.

HEAVY gales are predicted between Fiji, New Caledonia, and New Zealand.

YESTERDAY the Governor and his party left Auckland, and proceeded to the summer Palace at Pukerua Bay, where they were cordially received.

On Wednesday the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the charges made against Mr. Edley by Mr. Seely, M.L.A., will hold an open court to receive evidence in connection with certain railway contracts.

The Church of England Provincial Synod held its second sitting yesterday. The elections and confirmations of members of the various diocesan synods, King holding a seat as a lay representative, and, as the report was adopted, he withdrew.

In the Queensland Assembly, yesterday, the Constitution Bill was read, and the Railway Construction Bill was continued and further adopted.

SEVENTY-FIVE men engaged as miners in the new Dartford Point branch of the Northland road have struck for increased wages.

The Victorian Minister for Mines complains

its responsibilities and the evasion of its obligations. But the Government should be able to estimate the cost of the defence. The Government had abundant information in the recent action of the Assembly about the cost of the defence, and the next estimates should be founded upon a careful and detailed consideration of the facts. It was impossible to foresee the disturbances and troubles that may arise in the world of politics to interfere with the performance of this work. But in the absence of such interruption the fact that the Government had not anticipated that it would be necessary for the commission to enter upon its proceedings and to discharge its duties, which are to be regarded as preliminary, with promptitude.

I cannot predict the course that the Royal Commission will follow. One great object of its appointment is to make recommendations as to the future; but that cannot be done without obtaining a thorough acquaintance with the facts, and that acquaintance will be hardly less necessary to get a fair knowledge of what has happened in the past. It may not be essential that the commission should have through the whole sloughing of Parliamentary papers and the sloughing of the disputes and the troubles that have marked the inner history of the defence forces. It would, however, be advisable to supplement the *vis* evidence that may be obtained by a fairly comprehensive glance at the facts of the years that have been accumulating for years past, as a means of arriving at

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therefore more than travellers should have been the nation to leave behind the such testimonies of their presence. The by whom they were overwhelmed would be the native population, held in subjugation, and who would have been the nation savaged. Until almost the beginning of this century Africa would appear to have been only a recruiting ground for slaves, and a goldfield for more powerful and civilised races. Nothing has since been discovered to show that the native population were ever more than powerful savages, hunters and warriors. Strange that in nearly all parts of the world those deathless ruins, tellings of a great colonising people who perished, should be found, save only in Australia.

It is understood that Mr. Stowe, the Colonial Treasurer, favours a project to acquire the Solomon Islands, and that the question of ownership is unknown or in doubt. At present particulars and statistics are being collected, and the Government are waiting for the results.

Mr. Stowe's date on which to leave his school. Municipal councils have been requested to supply a list of all properties within incorporated areas, and have been reminded to do so within the past six years.

MR. KIRBY, the Postmaster-General, wiring to Mr. Lambton, the secretary to the General Post Office, yesterday, that he had been ordered to send a telegram from Mildura for Wentworth. The journey is to be continued by steamer to Morgan to Adelaide, which port will be reached on Monday. The day the telegram was sent will start by express for Sydney, and arrive here on Monday.

At midday on Wednesday next.

[illegible]

LEAD HORN AND NORFOLK ISLAND, 11 a.m.  
LACU, 11 a.m.  
LYONS HAT, 8 p.m.  
CLARENCE RIVER, 9 p.m.

**MONDAY.**

NADROU, 11 a.m.  
JERBA and COAST OF MOROCCO (overland to Adelaide, and thence per F. and O. Company's steamer ORION).

UNITED KINGDOM (overland to Adelaide, and thence per F. and O. Company's steamer ORION).

UNITED KINGDOM (overland to Adelaide, and thence per F. and O. Company's steamer ORION).

DUNDEE and LIVERPOOL, 3.30 p.m.

**TUESDAY.**

ROBART and LAVERGNE, 9 p.m.

CLARENCE RIVER, 9 p.m.

**PARCEL MAIL.**

Parcels addressed to the United Kingdom, Egypt, and certain foreign countries via the United Kingdom, will be received on certain steamer Outgo up to noon on SATURDAY, the 18th June. Parcels addressed to the United Kingdom, Egypt, and certain foreign countries via the Panama Office, where the necessary declaration as to their contents is required, must be received at the Panama Office on SATURDAY, the 18th June. Parcels referred to in the above are also received at the Panama Office for transshipment up to noon on SATURDAY, the 18th July.

[illegible]

that little assistance has been given by the Rail-  
way Department towards the development of the  
iron industry in this colony.  
In the South Australian Assembly yesterday  
he no confidence debate was continued, and it was  
anticipated that a division would be taken at an  
hour this morning. It was expected that  
the Opposition would have a majority of from 30  
to 40.  
The liquidators of the Real Estate, Mortgage,  
and Deposit Bank, Melbourne, have decided to  
call up in one amount the whole of the uncalled  
capital of the company.  
A serious collapse of timber took place during  
Wednesday night on the boundary of the South  
African and New Guinea Co., Sydney Avenue, find the  
collapse of the timber was so great that the platypus  
Photographs to be steadily increasing.—[Adv.]

better understanding of the causes that have tended to increase expense, and to compromise efficiency, and at a better judgment as to the measures to be taken, and the changes to be made for the prevention of those evils in the future.

Experience has been an effective teacher to Sir SAMUEL GRIVITH in more ways than one. It has lately convinced him that his former views with respect to alien labour and the sugar industry were erroneous, and it now seems to him to have opened a similar new channel in his spirit with regard to the principle of constructing railways or

sibility for the interest due; and the London financial papers would assure us that it would be to our interest to do so. The local representatives of the company and the districts interested would agitate and would try to get the Legislature to take over the line into the hands of the State. Of course, it is, as Sir S. GRAYSON says, that when a colony can borrow no further, it has no choice in the matter, then it must submit to the emergency. But it is to be hoped that when the emergency arises the colony which has to face it will consider very seriously the liabilities of the course it is asked to

Mr. J. J. Louie, M.L.A., yesterday called on the Railway Commission and expressed his hope that the Commission would be able to help the residents of Armatado residents, who desired to make certain representations relative to alleged passenger train inconveniences existing during the summer season. The Commission members, however, thought that the delay caused by the hearing on the day engaged in hearing other cases, about 50 in number, which accumulated during the summer season by the Royal Commission, would be sufficient to cause the charges made against Mr. Edley and general railway administration. Accordingly the deputations interviewed Mr. Hugh M'Lachlan, the secretary of the Commission, and he promised to make a present train service through the New England district was undesirable, inasmuch as the summer

Tyson divorce suit was taken by the petitioner James Tyson, moving that the decree nisi of the 7th December last for the dissolution of his marriage with Harriet Logan should be made absolute. It may be remembered that in the case before Mr. Justice Winderley some time ago the petitioner was unsuccessful. He appeared to the Full Court, which reversed the decision and granted the decree nisi. He then moved for the necessary steps to appeal to the Privy Council but it appears, according to the petitioner's affidavit, that she has abandoned this step, and that the Court, adopting the suggestion of the Court, has pronounced the divorce nisi absolute. His Lordship has granted the decree nisi absolute, and declared the marriage dissolved.

**W**e have been requested to intimate to the



## THE VICE-REGAL TOUR.

aspects, still their prosperity here would in turn react upon the prosperity of those at the port. He had been travelling lately through the greatest many parts of New South Wales, and if he happened to be at home just now, or it was lawful for him to write an account upon the resources of the country, he thought he could put in a very strong light just how much the country was capable of passing by its ample assets, but he should be able to point out the enormous resources which exist in New South Wales, resources of every kind, and he thought he should be able to present a very full and complete account of the sufficient security for any advances which might be made, and advances which ought to be made in order that the country might be properly developed. He would be enumerated in the list of the great men who were the cardinal points of a great people who they had freedom and they had honour, they had

loyalty and they had energy. Well, with those two cardinal points he did not know they need for the future. He should have known that the task would be heavy, but unfortunately a few minutes ago he received a telegram containing very sad and personal news, which made it impossible for him to speak at the full length he should do, or at any rate with the vigor he should like to do on this occasion, because he appreciated most highly the presence of so many of his friends in the country and in the Western part of his country. He could not allow even the possibility of being absent at the present moment to stop him from expressing the great pleasure whether Governor or as an individual he felt in being in their prosperity. As a Governor he felt that he naturally did it because anything that he

could be for that, always be dear to him, and to an individual because he could not come and see him received in the open-hearted and generous manner he had been given without wishing that another one should enjoy a greater share of prosperity. I had the pleasure of knowing he had made a great many friends whom he trusted he would always reckon among his friends. He thanked them for the love and kindness towards himself, and he could assure them that for the few small things he had troubled in coming there he felt amply repaid. He only wished they were not quite so many, so that he might be able to come there more often. (Cries.)

Mr. A. F. Cusack proposed the toast of "The Ministry," coupled with the name of the Hon. Mr. Kidd, and said that the office of Minister was

no assurance. It was said that the toast was not to be drunk. It was to be a man of good sound judgment to do out justice to the State and to the individual. The toast was drunk with cheers.

Mr. KIRO, in responding, said that he accepted the hearty way the toast had been proposed and drunk. It was understood that he represented the other members of the Ministry. His Excellency had made reference to one great question, which bore largely upon the future prosperity of the country. With the proposed irrigation area, he thought the trust to be appointed ought to be assisted to have the pumping station in the very best position. As far as he possibly could he would be glad, as a member of the Government, to press on their claims in the

matter. If major new session Parliament would be called, the Government would be able to bring forward a bill to amend the Water Conservation Bill. The Government would have to ensure that dealing with irrigation and other works of that kind in a district such as this. The Government would have to think about the question of federation to districts like these, so isolated, was a very important one. The Government ought to bring about intercolonial federation. As a Government this Government believed in the principle of federation. It was a very important temporary expedient in view of the prospect of federation. At the last conference at Holart the Government had endeavoured to get something of a federal character in connection with the Postal Department, and he did think that the claims of a district lying so close to South Australia ought to have consideration at the hands of the Government. He would be glad to discuss what he thought, and he would be glad to discuss what he thought, and he would be glad to discuss what he thought.

grams. (Cheers.) He hoped he would never be one to endeavour to force them to do their business with Sydney. If it suited them better, do business with Adelaide or Melbourne, as it was an impossibility to think Sydney could supply the trade of a district such as theirs, he would be only too glad to do so. It was a convenient trade with South Australia. The Government had a right to make their circumstances as easy as possible. He intended, before the session closed, to submit a bill to amend the postal reforms to meet any of the necessities of the present time. Speaking of the recent decision, he said that was not in accord with their feelings. He hoped the Government would be able at some future time to assure the people of the mother country that they had nothing to fear in lending money to the Aus-

tralian colonies, and New South Wales in particular. Now, he did not know what was meant by the mallee scrub country until he visited those districts. He then felt what had been said as to the valueless nature of that country, but he did not get overwrought. He should like to see that country made of some value. He should like to see those occupying those lands met in some way either by a reduction of rents or in some other way. He thanked them heartily for the way in which they received the test of the Government. (Cheers.) He then tried to get the colonists to get together and make themselves better acquainted with those districts. Impressions made by visiting a district were lasting. He was glad of the success which had attended the operations of the Chaffers and his brothers, and hoped before very long they would have something of the kind in New South Wales.

O. E. WILKINS proposed the toast: "Parliamentary," coupled with the name of Sir Joseph Abbott. He thought they had put into Parliament one of the best men that could be found in New South Wales. They were extremely gratified that he had been knighted. The drinking of the toast was followed by singing "For He's a Jolly Good fellow," and cheers.

Sir Joseph Abbott, in responding, said: "To bring into the light it had been his privilege to place into the illustrious first Governor some one of the finest spirits that ever came to the Darling. As one who had served some capacity under the governors he was able to say they never had any governor amongst them more anxious to know the people than his Excellency Lord Jersey. They wanted gentlemen who had occupied a position in the government of

and dignity, as signified as Lord Justice had in the House of Lords, come out and understand the people. It was good amongst the people, and seeing for himself, and seeing with the eyes of other people, not hearing by reports or communications, but by conversing by mixing amongst the people themselves, that one was enabled to learn what they were, and what they wanted. Now, so far as Parliament was concerned, the most of the members were there with a good object, to do the bulk of them tried to do their duty. Since he had been in the chair he had, perhaps, earned a reputation for sternness and severity. Well, he was influenced by the idea that perfect freedom could only be secured by law and order. His aim and object would always be to give to the minorities as well as to the majorities, and that would be the

maintaining law and order in all their proceedings. Mr. Newton, in responding, said that it was indeed a good object lesson for members of Parliament to visit that extensive district. Other topics followed. The visitors will be entertained at picnic at the proposed irrigation area to-morrow in the evening Sir Joseph Abbott will address his constituents.

**ASSESSMENT OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.**

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

**GOULBURN, THURSDAY.**

At a friendly appeal court held by the municipal council last night for the purpose of hearing appeal against the assessment of the Goulburn Free Public Library, the following was the result:

Catholic Bishop, made a statement on behalf of the orphanage, the land connected with it, and a cottage erected thereon. The orphanage is conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, and the Bishop showed his deep grief of the land to them for charitable purposes, as produced returns respecting the number of children educated there, and the assistance paid for their support. The figures showed that the children were almost entirely supported by charity. He quoted the opinion of Dr. Donnan that the institution was within the meaning of the charitable institutions exempted from rates under the 162nd section of the Municipalities Act. The Bishop also cited the Handwick Institution, where parents able to do were required to pay for the support of their children. The council unanimously decided to exempt the property from assessment.

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### **houses Land, &c. Wanted.**

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**WANGXINHE**, 15 Hunter-street.  
**UPAUFORT, BERRY and Others.**—To LET  
 a large, airy, comfortable, and well-fitted  
 position, **SHRY HILL**, near **Haymarket**,  
 off **Henry Road**.  
 OFFERED Nos. 23 and 24, with strong-  
 second floor, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512

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MAINTENANCE cannot be inserted unless certified by the officiating Minister or Registrar, otherwise, ruin is rendered necessary in consequence of malicious notices having been sent for public purpose of annoying respectable persons.